

A HOOSIER "BATHING" ON THE CRUSADE.

From the Buffalo Courier.
Hullo, Jake! How've you been crusading yet?
No! That's what I told 'em. I says, says I—
"Let 'em go for Jake Miller, for he don't keep a dang!"

"No no talkin', Jake; crusadin's—hic—keep on!"
"Is that a kind of apuzzum, 'n I know'd it wouldn't wash."
"S'pose these wimmin's gwine to pray till we git shet."
"U'akin' now 'n then a drop? I tell ye, Jake, its bosh!"

"N then ther ain't no law for prayin' round a man's saloon!"
"What does the com' law-tution say?" "Pursuit of happiness!"
But when these wimmin pray a man bald-headed—hic—ye see—
He can't pursue his happiness with any—hic—success.

What's liker made—hic—out uv? Barley, 'n rye, 'n corn.
Why don't these yer crusaders go for folks that raise the grain?
That's bizzness, on first principles! Jake, when they crusade you.
Shoot that countin' at 'em, and ask 'em to explain!

I can't say I like the taste of liker with a dose!
"I'm a little just as sober as I am this minute—hic—"
But "liberty's—hic—liberty!" That's me—hic—every time!
"N when they crowd the wimmin's they rile me mighty quick!"

Don't keep it like a nip, Jake! I've got a cold, pay ye to-morrow. Eh? "What's that ye say?"
"Trust is played out, eh? Shoo, Jake! Yedon't want to go back on me in no such way?"

"Drunk!" Who? Me? Hic—"Drunk!" You be drunk!
I'm out of sorts like, but just as sober as a judge! Won't set 'em up, eh? Ye dog-goned galoot.
I would serve ye just right if I'd go 'n sign the pledge!

Ye no great shakes, anyhow! That's what's the matter uv ye!
Ye kin keep yer old benzine, which it aint with a dang!
Ye hear me, Mister Miller! I aint no temperance man.
But I'll help these yer crusaders to clean out yer shebang!

FROM DON JUAN.
LORD BYRON.

"Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
Day deep-mouth'd welcome as we draw near home."
Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark
Our coming, and look brighter when we come;
Tis sweet to be awaken'd by the lark,
Or lull'd by falling dews, sweet sleep the hum
Of bees, the voice of girls, the song of birds,
The lisp of children, and their earliest words.
Sweet is the vintage when the showering grapes
In bacchanal profusion reel to earth.
Purple and gaudy; sweeter are our cups
From civic revelry to rural mirth;
Sweet to the miser are his glittering hoards;
Sweet to the father is his first-born's birth;
Sweet is revenge—especially to women—
Pillage to soldiers, prize-money to seamen.

DAIRYMEN.

THE BUTTER CONVENTION.
TALK OF IT FROM THE OUTSIDE—IMPORTANCE AND GROWTH OF THE DAIRY INTEREST—WESTERN BUTTER—INDIANAPOLIS TO SEE WHICH SIDE HER BREAST IS BUTTERED ON.

There is more in the announcement made a few weeks ago, that the association of Manufacturers and Dealers in Creamery and Factory Butter would convene in this city on the 17th of June, than most people supposed at the time, or since. At a recent session of the New York Butter and Cheese Exchange, a committee appointed for the purpose, submitted the following report, which was concurred in and ordered to be published in the Commercial Review, the organ of that body. This is the report and resolutions adopted:

To the members of the Butter and Cheese Exchange of New York:

A meeting of butter dealers, in the United States convened at Beloit, Wisconsin, on March 3, 1874. This meeting, when first conceived, seems to have had for its object the calling together of parties interested in the production and handling of butter for the purpose of having a face to face consultation over the improvements already made in handling butter, and to give all who might be in attendance an opportunity to express their views or give any information of which they might be possessed in regard to this important matter. It was not intended that a permanent organization should be established, but the meeting being very well attended, the addresses presented and read so instructive and interesting, the exchange of ideas resulting as these present conceived, not only to their entertainment, but positive benefit, a feeling arose almost spontaneously, that the convention should be turned into a permanent organization, to be called the Association of Manufacturers and Dealers in Creamery and Factory Butter. The organization was immediately formed and officers elected; and it was then decided that its first meeting should be held in Indianapolis, Ind., on the 17th day of June next, and the date of the convention was temporarily fixed at one dollar.

THE BUTTER AND CHEESE EXCHANGE of New York being established for the purpose of protecting and developing trade in produce, especially butter, cheese and eggs, should be interested in the establishment, maintenance, development and success of the before mentioned association. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Butter and Cheese Exchange of the city of New York extend to the Association of Manufacturers and Dealers in Creamery and Factory Butter the right hand of fellowship, and hereby offer to assist, encourage and advance the interests of the association in any and every way to the extent of its power.

According to the Review movement is also on foot to convene a meeting of the dealers in eggs, both shippers and receivers, at Indianapolis on the 18th; and as there is probably a large attendance of merchants at the butter convention who are also interested in the shipment and sale of eggs, we may hope for beneficial results to that trade from a more thorough discussion than the subject has ever had, and a better understanding of the dealers at both ends of the route, of the ideas and requirements of one another. It will be seen, therefore, that the meeting is national in character, and one of general interest. Six hundred dollars is offered by the butter dealers, in the form of prizes, for the best essays on butter making, to be read at the June convention in this city.

WORD FROM WISCONSIN.

The Beloit Free Press says: Judging from present indications, the convention of the manufacturers of, and dealers in, factory and creamery butter, to be held at Indianapolis, Indiana, June 17th, 1874, will be one of the largest and most important ever held in the country. From all parts of the land, letters containing inquiries, and newspapers giving notice of the same, are arriving in large numbers daily, thus evincing the great interest the people take in all important inventions, from the use of which the masses are benefited. The very full and important reports of the convention called by D. W. Dake, Esq., held in the city of Beloit, March 3d, 1874, published in the Beloit Free Press, Chicago Inter-Ocean, Tribune, Times and Advertiser, Milwaukee Journal of Commerce, Boston Globe, New York World, and various other newspapers, have had the

effect to advertise extensively this new and important movement. Upon visiting the Creamery of Mr. Dake in search of facts concerning his inventions, we were shown the land, from the Atlantic Sea Board, to the Pacific Coast, all seeking further information concerning his patent process of handling butter, and the time and place of the next convention, as well as full and explicit directions bearing upon the offer made by Mr. Dake for the best essays on butter-making. While great interest is felt in the approaching convention in the United States it seems that at the same time, anxious inquiries are being made in the adjacent Dominion

A LARGE ATTENDANCE.

of our Canadian friends is assured. This event will mark a new era in the history of dairy products in this country, and the very liberal prices offered by the projector of the movement (Mr. Dake), while they will have the effect to call out the best talent in the country, at the same time show that he is much in earnest in the work. No standard work on butter making, we believe, exists in the world to-day; and if the prodigious enterprise undertaken by the president of the association should result in nothing save the production of a standard work on the subject of making and handling butter, his fame will have been established, and the dairy interests greatly improved. The need of a work of this kind has long been felt by the dairymen in this country and Canada; and he or she who shall place a book before the world that is practical, scientific and reliable, will secure a fortune at once. From a small beginning, the enterprise, patronized by the president, has developed into immense proportions, having officers already in all the principal dairy states of the union, and is destined to effect a perfect revolution in the mode of making and handling butter. The following from New York Price Current, dated March 27, 1874, indicates the unmistakable superiority of the western factory-creamery butter in the eastern market over that manufactured by the usual process: "In western butter the improvement in quantity has been especially noticeable, in quality has been equal to fine state butter, and a great deal of it superior to lower grades."

This has resulted from all of those who have called it "factory," or "creamery" plan, by which the butter from a large number of dairies is collected directly from the churn, unsalted, and taken to the factory, worked, salted and colored, in large quantities, using patented machinery, making it uniform in color and quality. It has thus far resulted in an improvement of three to five cents in prices at which butter is sold in the market. Thus it will be seen that a blow has been struck, the effect of which the whole country will feel. Success to the enterprise, we wish, and Yankee ingenuity, backed by indomitable pluck and energy, will accomplish wonders; and the fact that what was but a feeble, individual effort, less than three months ago, has now become a large and powerful organization, linking state to state in general interests, proves conclusively the truth of our statement.

A GREAT TIME.

A letter to Mr. Robert Langsdale, of this city, from Wm. D. Moffitt, of Beloit, Wisconsin, urges attention to the subject. He writes: Mr. Dake desires me to address you. We are going to have a great time at the convention. You will need to make timely and extensive arrangements with the hotel keepers for the accommodation of delegates and visitors. Enclosed please find an article clipped from the Beloit Free Press on the convention to be held there on the 17th of June. Please lose no time in supplying the papers with the enclosed documents, and send a copy of each paper publishing, to Mr. Dake.

Yours truly,
WM. D. MOFFITT.

BEARING BUTTER.

BUTTER ALCHEMISTS.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE—WHAT MAKES BUTTER SWEET IN THE EAST, AND DEAR WEST—HOSE INDUSTRY.

Now that the butter business is to be the leading topic in this city for some time to come, a few facts of local interest not known to every one may be of interest. In the first place it is proper to note one or two curious facts in relation to the market. Perhaps the most remarkable one is, that just now a good article of butter is worth more in the western cities than in New York. Good firkin butter there has been down within a week to 30 cents and quotes to-day at from thirty-three to forty cents per pound, a very low figure for that market, and below the ruling prices here. So in St. Albans, the great butter emporium of Vermont, the decline has been rapid and the market is now at a low ebb. While the retail prices in all the western towns run to forty or fifty cents, and there is a regular butter famine, the large buyers who look, of course, to the New York market, quote butter weak and declining, and are not willing to pay half a quarter of a dollar a pound. At the same time the wholesale dealers, who supply the home consumption in this city, are willing to pay almost any price asked for a decent article, and have lately been sending to Iowa and Wisconsin in great numbers to get a little grease for Indianapolis biscuit. The Sentinel has alluded to these anomalies before in the market reports.

A FEW FACTS.

will shed light on these curious aspects of the trade. There are in other western cities and now in this city machines for the transportation, not exactly by alchemy of old pologies for butter into its golden article such as old Job in the days of prosperity used to wash his steps with, or said he did. Everything that bears the name of butter, white, gray and grizzly is now picked up by industrious buyers at every cross road and all the markets, such as Nashville, Louisville, Indianapolis and other railroad towns, and put through the machine. The bad quality of butter is due to several causes, but one of more importance than is generally known is the poor salt used by the ignorant and careless makers. The first thing in process of reconstruction is to fill an immense trough with water of the gathered butter in a room of high temperature and when it is softened to work out of it all the salt, butter milk and every substance which it derived from farmer's kitchens and in its travels. It is then salted with a pure and perfect article of Onondaga salt and made sweet. The next thing is to stir it up with a wooden spoon, to give it a proper complexion supposed to be derived only from the sweet and green pastures of clover. The working is done instantly by an ingenious invention of Mr. Dake, who will talk butter to us all in June. The process is simply passing it through a wire screen or sieve, which separates it by one act so as to relieve it of all fluids, and then by pressing together it is in order for packing in kegs for the New York market, which the smart manufacturer gets a high price for what he bought very cheap. Now for

THE RESULT TO THE MARKET.

This thrifty business has "cleared out," so to speak, the West of all its butter, and left us almost destitute, for the business has

grown up quickly under the stimulus of large profits. The Eastern dairymen have been holding their nice firkins of butter for the spring demand, but seeing the supply pouring in from the West, they got alarmed and threw their stores upon the market in New York and sent the prices down. The glut is there now, and unless grass comes soon, there may be such a thing as shipping butter to the West, even from New York. Yet at the same time, the shipping dealers and these refiners, if they may be called so, are not prepared to pay more than the eastern market justifies with freight on. One thing may be set down now, viz: That the butter production of the west is to become a leading business, and also that western butter, which always has been kicked about with disdain in New York, will be a rival to the best of Oregon county. These matters and facts will more fully appear at the great convention, June 17, to be held in this city. There will be present all the magnates who are just now waking up the country on this question.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS IN PREMIUMS.

Mr. Daniel W. Dake, of Beloit, Wis., president of the Association of Manufacturers and Dealers in Creamery and Factory Butter, makes the following offers for the six best practical essays on the manufacture and handling of butter in all its details, viz:

For the best essay..... \$200 00
Second "..... 100 00
Third "..... 50 00
Fourth "..... 25 00
Fifth "..... 10 00
Sixth "..... 5 00

The following conditions must be observed by all competitors, viz: The essays must treat the subject fully and scientifically, and as briefly as may be consistent with a thorough consideration of all important points. Each essay must include plans, and be accompanied by drafts of milk rooms considered most desirable in various localities, viz: where spring water is available, where water is used, and where neither can be obtained. Each essay must be neatly and correctly printed in clear type before being submitted, and at least twelve copies furnished. All essays competing, whether successful or not, will be returned to the author, and the exclusive property of D. W. Dake upon their receipt, and the presentation of them for competition will be considered a full surrender of all right and title to the same to Mr. Dake, all of right of publication being vested in him. All competing essays must be sent to E. P. Wells, Esq., secretary of the association, Milwaukee, and received by him previous to the first day of June, 1874. They will be submitted by him to the association, or a committee to be selected by the association at its meeting to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., the 17th day of June, 1874. The relative merits of the essays will be decided in a manner to be prescribed by the association, and the prizes paid as soon as the decision is announced.

DANIEL W. DAKE.
Beloit, Wis., March 10, 1874.

INSURERS IN COUNCIL.

THANKS FOR THE VETO—THE CAUSES OF FIRES—DENUNCIATION OF THE WISCONSIN LAW—IMPORTANT ACTION TAKEN.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The convention of the National Board of Underwriters resumed its session this morning. After the routine business was disposed of, E. D. Holt, vice-president of the Northwestern Insurance company, of Milwaukee, introduced a resolution of thanks to President Grant for his veto of the finance bill. Mr. Holt said he came from the west, which had been greatly misrepresented in the matter, and for himself he regarded every dollar of the currency as rotten. The following is the resolution, which was adopted amid unanimous applause:

Resolved, That the members of this Board, representing more than seventy-five million dollars of insurance capital of the country, without respect to party, desire to express our satisfaction with the action of the House in vetoing the inflation bill, so called, a bill which, in the opinion of the Board, puts in peril, not only the wealth of the capital we represent, but threatens ruin and disaster to the great commercial interests of the country at large.

A report of the special committee to consider and report on a new form of policy was read. Two forms were presented, one of which was submitted to the Board for its consideration. The committee urged the Board to adopt one or the other of the forms presented, the necessity for this action being apparent in the daily experience of underwriters, the policy being in consequence of the "National Board form of policy." The committee also submitted a resolution recommending a reduction of 10 per cent. from the standard rates of premium on all property where the company insurance or average clause is in force, in proportion to the loss accepted and laid on the table for further action. Mr. Rankin, chairman of the committee on the causes of fire, made reports with accompanying statistics. A table was given showing the causes of fires in America during the years 1872, which were as follows: Accidental fire, 28; benzine, naphtha and liquid gas, 44; carelessness with matches, 597; children with candles, 127; defective flues, 283; defective heating apparatus, 290; explosions, 13; foul chimneys, 185; fireworks, 93; friction of machinery, 22; gas lights in show windows, 100; gas pipes and meters, 37; grease, pitch, tar, oil, etc., 51; hot ashes and coals, 30; incendiary, 316; kerosene, 267; lightning, 18; over heating, drying rooms and boxes, 43; pickers, 160; spontaneous combustion, 113; smoke houses, 17; sparks, 252; steam pipes, 38, unknown, 38.

AN EXAMINATION.

of the report will show that a very large per cent. of these fires could have been avoided with ordinary care and caution. The report was accepted and ordered printed. Mr. Heald, from the committee on conferring with the New York farm board, offered a recommendation that farm property be insured on a basis of 75 cents per \$100 for three years with the two-thirds clause added. Laid on the table for further action. The report of the New York Board of Underwriters on gas and gasoline machines, was adopted on the recommendation of the special committee. The executive committee were given power to treat the cases of board agents who acted for new board companies. The new form of the constitution was discussed, and the committee on the subject of the appointment of raters were referred to the executive committee. Mr. Heald from the committee on the Wisconsin insurance law, reported resolutions declaring that the full value of a policy shall be basis of indemnity for losses in case of fire by interfering with the right of private contracts, and should be resisted by the committee on the subject of the discussion followed. The resolutions further condemned the law as putting a premium on arson, and advised the executive committee to bring a test case under it before the Supreme Court of the United States, at the earliest practicable moment. A considerable discussion followed, several members favoring a modification of the language of the resolutions. A

slight change of phraseology was then adopted. On the motion of Mr. Heald, resolutions were adopted declaring that tax companies are unjust and oppressive, and favoring efforts to secure just and uniform legislation in this respect. The present incumbents were re-elected to their offices for the ensuing year, with the exception of one, viz, of this city, and Henry Kellogg of Hartford, member of the executive committee. Alfred Pell, of this city, and Mr. Bennett, Jr., of Hartford, were elected to fill

THE VACANCIES.

Mr. Crowell offered a resolution expressing approval of the work of the local board in affording assistance to the National Board, and urging the members of the latter to give the other boards their unvarying support, as their influence is useful to agents. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That when the minimum ratings for states are adopted by the executive committee at any regular meeting, they shall be binding on the companies and agents after the promulgation thereof by the general agents, and no policies or renewals in risks carried by such ratings shall be written at lower figures.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that when such ratings are adopted, that the same shall apply to the risks of classes therein which are to be submitted to the same changes for exposure or other causes as may be called by the existing local tariffs, provided that the same shall not apply to cities with a population of 30,000 and upwards, and also in such places as in the judgment of the executive committee their rates may be bound to.

Resolved, That the minimum rating adopted in December, 1873, and modified February 26th and March 18th, 1874, and southern and western states heretofore applying to the same, shall be continued and agents on and after May 1, 1874, subject to the same conditions as those named in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the resolutions passed by the executive committee at their meeting of February 26th and March 18th, 1874, allowing concessions of votes for local advantages of good fire departments and water supply may be applied to every district with a subscription of \$100,000.

The committee on commissions to agents reported a resolution limiting the maximum amount of commission to local agents at 15 per cent. Adopted. The two forms of policy were referred to the executive committee, with power to send a form of the copy to the states to be adopted. It was recommended that the matter of the Alabama claims be referred to the executive committee, to order such an increase of notes where odious laws exist, as they deem necessary to cover such taxation. Adopted. The recommendation of the New York Board of Underwriters taken up and referred to the executive committee, with power. The appointment of standing committees for the ensuing year was referred till a further period. The convention then adjourned sine die.

THE REIGNING SENSATION.

WHAT A REPUBLICAN JOURNALIST THINKS AND SAYS OF THE MOVEMENT.

Mr. D. S. Alexander, the former editor of the Fort Wayne Gazette, who has personally consulted many of the responsible authors of the farmer's call, writes to the Cincinnati Gazette concerning it: The reform movement which was so unexpectedly announced last week has produced a sensation in Indiana papers something to talk about, if it never accomplishes anything else. Nearly every newspaper in the state, daily or weekly, has published the call, commented upon its authorship, and has either commended or condemned the movement. The fact that it was first promulgated through the Sentinel of this city led the democratic press to distrust it while the republican press, relying upon the Journal for its information, has been inclined to treat the whole affair as a fraud, or as the work of a few granger wire pullers or demagogues. By means while the county calls which have been so generously distributed throughout the state are being rapidly signed, and within two weeks upward of 5,000 names will be ready for publication, affixed to the call for a state convention to be held on the 10th of July, 1874. At this time it is, of course, absolutely impossible to form any definite idea as to what it will result in. One thing, however, is certain—it will not be composed of grangers alone. Men of all parties and "isms," who desire to break down old party lines and party leaders, and who are anxious to send delegates, and the convention will, in all probability, contain many men who never saw the inside of a grange. But at the same time, it cannot be denied that if it succeeds in nominating a respectable ticket, and adopting a platform which will gain it friends, it will be due to the efforts of such grangers as shall take part in its proceedings. As I stated in a former letter, the grange as an organization, is not responsible for the movement. It can not officially recognize any political party, and up to this time, has not. The order was established originally for social, intellectual and pecuniary profit to its members. Every farmer felt the need of better understanding the laws of supply and demand, the principles which regulate trade, and the benefits which arise from systematic co-operation. For the purpose of doing these things, theoretically, and carrying them out practically, many of our best farmers have joined the organization; and so far as politics is concerned, they care nothing for it.

THE HEALTH OF FARMERS.

Farmers have unequalled natural advantages for health, strength and longevity. The statistics of diseases and the tables of mortality however, are against them. This is due not to their vocation, but to their misuses of it. No class, as a whole, is probably so utterly reckless of health conditions. So far as our knowledge has been with the habits of farmers is concerned—and it has been extensive—it compels the conclusion, as a rule, that the dietetic habits of farmers are worse than those of any other class who have the means of choosing for themselves. Fined dishes several times a day with several fried articles at each of the meals, is one of their common abominations; dried beef, old cheese and pickles are among the common relishes, while lard and salted meats make the dietaries infectious and unwholesome. We have seen on a farmer's table fried pork, fried eggs, fried potatoes and fried cake, and breakfast; fried ham, dried hominy and fried sausage for dinner; supper—all the frying fried doughnuts. No class is so troubled with cancer, erysipelas, tumors, cancers and humors; farmers; and the excessive use of pork and fine flour, rich cakes and greasy dishes are enough to account for it. In dirty habits our farmers are sadly misled by the agricultural journals, nearly all of which pander to their prejudices, and flatter their morbid appetites by recommending and commenting upon the breeding and pork eating, while they fill their kitchen column with recipes for making "rich and palatable" puddings, pies, cakes, and other complicated dishes which no stomach ever carried inside a human body could long tolerate without death or dyspepsia. The essential need of our farmers is plain, wholesome food, properly cooked. This would give them much more available strength for work, relieve them of many of the distresses and expenses of sickness, and add many years to their lives, and render them more efficient and normal, instead of dry and decrepit, as it is in most cases under existing habits.

Grant is certainly faithful to his friends. But his fidelity to his friends is treachery to the republic, for his friends are the enemies of the people.—Utica Observer.

RESIGNATION.

Stoddard's Song of the Mystic.
To hear what is to be resolved,
The mark is of a noble mind,
Stir not thy hand, or foot, or ear;
No! be not disturbed, for destiny
Is more attached to man, to the
Than to myself thou art.
If patient and be not thy guest,
Thy destined portion will have come.
And like a lover on thy breast
Have hung itself and kissed thee dumb!

FROM DON JUAN, CANTO I.
LORD BYRON.

Some women use their tongues—she looked a lecture.
Each eye and sermon, and her brow a homily.
An all-in-all sufficient self-director.
Like the lamented late Sir Samuel Romilly.
The Law's expounder, and the State's corrector,
Whose suicide was almost an anomaly.
One sad example more, that "All is vanity."
(The jury brought their verdict in "Insanity").

Had I the rare and envied bays
Of all the Grecian Seven,
I'd give them to live over those days
That were so full of heavy scenes.
To kneel again where I have knelt,
And be as freely shaven,
To be again as I have been,
That blessed word—forgiven.
To hear my blue-eyed mother sing
The plaintive ballad olden.
When her young cheeks were its spring,
And her young locks were golden.

S. E. W.

APRIL.

GRAY.
Now the golden Morn aloft
Waves her dew-bespangled wing,
With verdant verdure and whisper soft,
She sweeps the tardy Spring:
Till April starts and calls around
The sleeping flowers from the ground;
And lo! the living scene
Scatters his freshest, tenderest green.

"DROPPED DEAD."

HELEN HUNT.
All royal strength in life, until the end,
Will bear themselves all royalty.
Of dying they know not; the muddy lees
They will not drink; no man shall see them bend
Or slacken in the storm; no man can send
To them. Those feeble souls who clutch on knees
That fall, and cling to shadows of lost ease,
Death troopers. But askings to kings may send,
He challenges the strong.

Such death as this
Overtakes great love: a lesser love will miss
Such strokes; may dwindle painfully away,
And fade, and simply cease to breathe, some day.
But great loves, to the last, have pulses red;
All great loves that have ever died dropped dead.

THE PRUSSIAN DECAPITATOR.

HIS EXPERIENCE IN GERMANY—WHY HIS TRADE DISAPPEARED AND HOW HE FEELS.

The celebrated headman of his majesty the Emperor of Germany, has lately arrived on these shores and has taken up his residence in New York City. A reporter of the Sun interviewed him and the following is the account given. The headman said that "hard times and ridiculous obliquity caused him to leave the old country. By 'hard times' he meant the new criminal code of Germany. Nothing could be more ill-advised than that. I and my four colleagues thought so as soon as the German Parliament was foolish enough to pass it. What has been the consequence? Why, sir, in the past twelve months there have been more murders committed in Berlin alone than formerly, when we were about, were perpetrated in the whole monarchy. But sir," he added sorrowfully, "all this principally the fault of his majesty the Emperor. Old Wilhelm declined to sign death warrants. He studies over them too long, and, worst of all, he never wants a woman to be beheaded. Two years ago I had an old girl who had poisoned her husband, just where I wanted her. I went with my implements" said the ex-headman, counting his victims on his fingers, "forty-five, no, forty-six." "How many of them were women?" asked the reporter. "About a dozen," said Mr. Scharfberg, "and I wish there had been less of them. They gave me more trouble than all the men I had to do with. Why, the last person of that kind I had to attend to was an old lady with her son. They had poisoned the father to get his money. I thought the mother ought to have her head cut off first; but the clerk of the court, a meddlesome sort of a fellow, directed me otherwise, and I had to 'cut' (Scharfberg the young man said) "his mother took it very hard. I could hardly get her in 'good shape' on the block."

"What were your emoluments in Prussia?" asked the reporter.
"Three hundred thalers for each head cut off," replied the ex-headman, "and besides I had in my district all the skinning of cattle. I had, however, money of my own, both my grandfather and father having been in the same business. I had a good time of it; my grandfather alone had over two hundred executions."

"Two hundred executions?"
"Yes," he said proudly, "and half of them he broke on the wheel."
"Did you ever break anybody on the wheel?" asked the reporter.

"No," he replied, "the worst I did was cutting with the sword, and little did I like it; for it is an uncertain way of doing it. Give me the axe, and the head flies off like nothing."
"And you say the old German code is bad?"
"Why, of course," said the old headman, "Very bad! Very bad! Just see what they are doing in Berlin. One murder a day and no execution in six months. The Emperor is too soft-headed. He will pardon them all. That's not the way of doing things. In 1847 I axed nine fellows in the Maen Werder District, and we never had a murder since. They do things better in our country. They whip the fellows so that they do not know where they are."

"But they do not kill them?" said the reporter.
"Do not kill them?" exclaimed the old headman, scornfully. "Few of them do survive, indeed! The Russian lash is as good as an axe. But hardly anybody hears of the culprit's death."

The reporter had had enough of the headman's experiences and opinions, and bade him good night.

The Buffalo Courier does not believe in prohibition. The curse of intemperance, it is very certain, is not to be removed in this way. Never yet, as far as we are aware, has an attempt to prohibit or cut short the supply of liquor failed to result disastrously on the temperance cause. Men will not be coerced or legislated out of drinking habits. Prohibitory laws may drive beer and other bulky beverages out of use, but only to double the consumption of rum, and if it were possible to place the strongest alcoholic drinks out of reach of the drinker, experience has shown that opium or some other worse stimulant will speedily take their place.

The Worcester Press ponders the subject of a successor for Richardson, but suggests that the people have not much ground for hoping for a suitable appointment: They have learned to expect everything and to be surprised at nothing, and whether Richardson's successor will be a man of the Drexel, Dawes, or appear in the person of a Blacksmith, they are prepared to look upon him without any visible signs of emotion.

An Independent Newspaper.

THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

THE NEWSPAPER OF INDIANA.

UNTRAMMELED AND NONPARTISAN.

DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

Setting out on a somewhat new and untried path last year, the Sentinel defined at length and in detail its purposes. To those who have watched that course it reasserts its claim for continued countenance and loyal support. The Sentinel promised last year perfect independence from all partisan ties. It promised earnest, unremitting efforts in the production and presentation of a wholesome, refined and trustworthy news medium. In the success of that effort it has the cordial endorsement of a vast number of its contemporary journals, and the written assurance of a great constituency of ministers, teachers, lawyers and families. The measure of the Sentinel's success is, however, best shown by the position which it has taken within the year, as the first newspaper of the State, and a leading newspaper of the West. To this fact nearly every journal of intelligence and discrimination in the State has borne testimony, as well as the swelling list of new readers who have joined its ranks.

Friends. This is a general way.

For the new year the Sentinel reaffirms its attitude in the past year—the organ of no party or creed—the temperate advocate only, of the most generous measures in Church and State. It will continue to publish all the news at the earliest moment. It will reflect the sentiments of the people, and hold itself outside of all party ties. It will support only honest men for office and demand a pledge of character, not party. It will uphold zealously the hands of all men honest and earnest in reform, no matter what their party or predilections, and it will strive to give aid and comfort to the changing topics that fill the public mind from time to time.

The Sentinel has no policy to maintain as opposed to the will of the majority. Its columns are meant to be a fair reflex of the rational will of the community, where all men can have a hearing freely. The Sentinel believes that a continuance of the baleful partyism of the past must inevitably sap the foundation of the Republic and destroy every distinctive feature of democratic government. To this end it encourages heartily the obliteration of the corrupt power which has strangled honesty in office during the last seven years; a power which brings the nation into bankruptcy on the verge of the new year, and by its demagogic and false first principles of government, plunges the country into all the hardships of war and pestilence.

Under whatever conditions reform may come, the Sentinel will give its best efforts for its success, maintaining at all times its own perfect freedom to uphold and maintain genuine, not simulated reform.

On the great industrial questions, now moving the public mind, the Sentinel will maintain a hearty, earnest co-operation with all struggling men seeking to better themselves mentally, physically, and every way. It believes that the present revenue laws work mischievously and discriminately against the producer and in favor of the non-producer, and that any reform which does not make farmer's rights and revenue reform solid planks of its platform and active measures in its policy, does not deserve the sympathy of intelligent men. The Farmers' movement received its first recognition in this section from the Sentinel. Its efforts shall continue to be directed toward the strengthening of that design.

In its opposition to political, railroad and financial monopolies, the Sentinel will maintain an honest, manly, and independent position, as an honest support. While furthering all interests in this direction, wisdom must be called in to keep the crusade against public abuse, monopolies, and the like, from degenerating into demagoguery. In all emergencies of this nature, the Sentinel will attempt full and impartial justice to all who trust it.

Concerning its general features as a newspaper, the Sentinel will hold its rank as the foremost in the State, by a continuance of the same policy of liberal expenditures whenever events of moment occupy the public mind. The features for which this paper has become popular and distinguished during the last year, will be carried out still more fully, if possible, the coming year, and every department made of vital, abiding interest and usefulness to the home circle, the minister, the lawyer, the educator—in short